

ys. prove to be one of the subject of research.

The Bogus Convention to Decide what U. S. Money is Worth.

While in the neighboring States and Territories, the evils inflicted by the persistent attempt to confine business transactions to a specie basis in the present condition of our country, have been such as to compel the people to have recourse to some way of obviating the difficulties thus brought upon themselves and while, on all sides we read of meetings held and resolutions adopted in favor of the Government currency—here in Utah, strange to say! a movement is being inaugurated for the purpose of depreciating the Government issue by reducing all monetary transactions to a gold basis. We have said it was strange! but we withdraw the expression; it being just what might be expected from the covertly disloyal leaders and from the alien indifference and blank stupidity of those who in this community follow "counsel," as it is the canting hypocritical phrase here to term the "one man power." The present effect of this thing has been to increase the price of provisions and all necessary articles about 30 per cent., and its final effect (if it were found possible to carry the measure) would be to drive paying purchasers from this market, and to bring back those halcyon days which preceded the coming of the U. S. soldiers among these valleys, when money did not exist so far as any but the privileged few were concerned, and grown men and women stated they had not seen a piece of money for three, four or five years. Can it be carried or not?—who will gain and who lose by it? and what will be its effect upon the people of this Territory? are questions highly pertinent, and which we will briefly touch upon.

It has already been stated in this paper that the gold and silver requisite for the business of a single day, does not exist in the territory, hence it follows that it will be necessary to use greenbacks at an actual value of one-half or less upon their face. For all practical purposes then it is a mere attempt to depreciate greenbacks, and thereby the Government credit—a contemptible method of showing disloyalty, which nevertheless obtains here to so great an extent as to be quite the mode among a certain class—an influential class on other grounds among the people—but a class which we do not believe the people will follow, as a body, to any such extent as would be involved in this wholesale and open attempt to nullify their obligations as good citizens and as loyal, patriotic, and Union loving men. Furthermore, the day has finally gone by when the people of Utah Territory were moved as puppets, by springs set in motion from the Tabernacle, and every day not only causes still further to recede, but renders more and more impossible the recurrence of any such period. The prime enterprise, the energy, the foresight, and to a great extent the current means of the Territory are in the hands of those who esteem, like ourselves, "counsel" at its proper zero value, and who are exceedingly unlikely to pay much attention to any suggestion in regard to the employ of their means which emanates from those whom they cannot but regard as swindlers and chevaliers d'industrie, who have preyed from the beginning upon the religious belief, the fears and the absurd credulity of a too easy people, or a people so situated as to be unable to help themselves. Even among those people, time has wrought and is daily working great changes—so great that they are at least no longer to be fooled and humbugged with impunity. They are tired of spending their lives in hard labor and unwearied toil for the support and aggrandizement of the few; and, thank God! they are besides in a position to defy the trashy anathemas and despise the vain threats that once had the power to terrify them into submission to any behests, however absurd, and any requirements, however onerous. For those reasons, and a still stronger one, which will manifest itself in due time, we think the movement cannot succeed, as indeed it neither could nor should among loyal men, for it is and will prove to be one of the added eggs of secession

which no efforts of locustation ever can be able to bring to maturity.

Suppose the movement carried, and who then are the gainers? The self same men who have managed all along to live and fatten like crows upon carrion from the labor of an outraged and swindled people, and no others will be benefited in the remotest degree thereby. Who else could be the gainers? The farmers of the Territory have sold off nearly all their grain during the past autumn and winter; and let it be borne in mind that before doing so, they have rendered plethoric the stacks and bins of the Tithing office, which is to be the prominent if not the only gainer by the transaction, and when we say that it (the office) is the only gainer, everybody with eyes open knows who is indicated as the swollen recipient. In point of actual fact, there are now in the Territory, more farmers who have to purchase breadstuffs than there are who have anything to sell. It is, therefore, a farce to say the movement is for their benefit. The miners of the north and of Utah—the gentile population, resident and transient, are not so situated as to mean as to come at all within the sphere of the operations of such a measure—indeed, the latter class are of those who have for the most part, something for sale, and who would be, did the measure succeed among the few beneficiaries by the carrying out of the programme. The Government would simply either not buy in this market or else, if requisite,—and reasonable prices in Government money were refused, and circumstances rendered it necessary, would take what it needed and pay in Government funds a reasonable value therefor. The only beneficiaries then by the movement are the ecclesiastic vampires, who have sucked the hearts blood of this people and who would fain take a parting drain at an artery which has burst in a fresh spot. Poor laboring people of Utah! how will this movement suit you? As things now stand, you can hardly in the present plethora of money and at the present rates of the necessities of life, manage with all your hard toil to live from hand to mouth and from day to day. How will you solve the problem of eking out existence with flour at \$25 per cwt., and potatoes at \$10 per bushel? Surely a blind man may see that the entire scheme is but part and parcel of the same plan, and concocted by the same heads as the constant course in this Territory—the motto of which, by its past career, ought to be "pauperes pauperiores, divites ditiores"—make the poor still more poor, and let the rich thrive into wealth. No country that we know of, has in proportion such a number of the abject poor as has Utah, and these are to be the sufferers thereby. It is idle canting folly and arrant hypocrisy then to put any such movement as the one indicated, on the grounds of religion, philanthropy or good feeling to Government, since it originated in and is backed by no other feelings than self interest—utter heartlessness and cowardly disloyalty. Surely, the poor people (the mass in Utah) must see this, unless they are so entirely blinded as to be utterly given over and "joined to their idols."

Finally, the effect upon the people of the Territory—if the move were unexpectedly to us, and through black stupidity on their part, to carry, would be simply to cause not only the miners (so many of whom now sojourn with us, and by their presence and purchases so benefit the people) to leave us, but also speedily and effectually to close the City and Territory as a mart for the entire upper country. It would be to drive out capital already here for investment—to prevent men of means coming here or sending their money for investment either from east or west, to render every branch of business stagnant—to centuple the beggars of the community already sufficiently numerous—while perhaps forty individuals in this City, and as many as three or four in each of the outer settlements would be the sole recipients of any advantage therefrom, as indeed they have all along been the gainers in every movement inaugurated from the same source. Surely the people—the bone and sinew of Utah, must see through it, and we can only say that, if they do not, they deserve the misery and poverty—the oppression and abasement which have always

been their portion under the waning regime, which now in its last throes makes such a desperate effort still to catch the pelf which it glows upon with dying eyes and eager brain. As to Government, let it be distinctly understood that here or elsewhere, Uncle Sam will have what he wants—when he wants it—under all circumstances—from all people under the flag, and that too, at his own estimate of what is a fair price!!

ARIZONA MINER.—We have received four numbers of a neat and interesting paper of the above name, published at Fort Whipple, Arizona, and devoted to the mining interests generally and the development of the mineral wealth of that region. We are pleased to see by its columns that extensive mining districts are being established, roads built, civil government established—as well as that the Navajos have been subdued and the Apaches soon will be compelled by force of arms to submit to the dominion of law and order. The *Miner* is published by Tisdale A. Hand, and we bid it welcome as a fellow pioneer in the cause of civilization and enlightenment, as opposed to semi-paganism, and that dead apathy of mind so much desired by those who are fond of making fools of the people.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Halifax, July 6th.

A committee headed by Admiral Anson has been formed in London, to raise by guinea subscriptions, a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword, to replace that which Semmes sank with his ship. It is reported that a considerable sum has been raised in Liverpool for the same object. The *London Daily News* has published an account of the Kearsage and Alabama affair, in regard to the course pursued by the former. It is therein charged that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama—that Capt. Winslow would have secured all of the officers and crew of the Alabama, had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht—that he considered Capt. Semmes and others who escaped, as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the Deerhound, because he did not believe any vessel carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron would act so dishonorably.

The *Daily News* also published a letter from Mr. Stoddard, Sailing Master of the Kearsage, complaining that the Deerhound was a consort of the Alabama.

Chicago, July 7th.

A Baltimore telegram to-day says the city is full of rumors, but the following is believed to be the correct intelligence from Maryland Heights and the region beyond, and it warrants the belief that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac and on the line of the Virginia side is not less than 30,000. Another special says that Governor Curtin has telegraphed from Washington that 20,000 rebels had crossed at Point of Rocks. In the absence of accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, these reports may be received for what they are worth.

New York, July 7th.

The *Tribune's* Harrisburg special of the 6th, says: Official information received here, shows that Grant has notified the War Department that a large portion of the rebel army had left his immediate front and that a large portion of Hunter's force had reached Parkersburg on their way east, and his advance will reach Cumberland to-morrow morning.

The *World's* special says: Notwithstanding the wild reports, it is learned that the rebels have burned only one important bridge west of Harper's Ferry, viz: that over Patterson's creek. It is well understood that nothing the rebels can do by way of the Shenandoah valley, will induce Grant to send any portion of his army to the defence of Washington.

Movements are now under way for largely reinforcing Grant's army by veteran troops from points of less vital importance than Richmond.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 6th.

Dispatches from Chambersburg state that the rebels supposed to be Bradley Johnson's brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle, Pa., with which place we still had telegraphic communication up to 9 o'clock to-night.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Governor calling for 12,000 troops, in addition to the 17,000 ordered out on the 5th.

New York, July 7th.

Herald's 18th corps correspondent July 2d, says: To-day witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles of the war. After two hours cannonading the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the rebels driven from their place. At 3 in the afternoon the enemy opened again, and soon the enemy's works were enveloped in one continuous cloud of dust by our shells. The rebel gunners were seen running to the rear for safety. After two hours every rebel battery was silenced. Our batteries had been placed with great skill and care so that at any moment they can be concentrated on any given point. Our bombardment of the city is steadily doing its work. A large number of buildings are already destroyed.

Tribune's special says: Petersburg is now covered by 100 of our guns, and were Grant to give orders for its destruction, it would be but the work of a few hours.

Fortress Monroe, July 6th.

A steamer arrived this morning from Bermuda Hundred. Nothing new from the front. No battle yet.

New York, July 7th.

Tribune's Washington dispatch says: The occasion for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and proclaiming of martial law in Kentucky is anticipated trouble in enforcing the draft, and particularly the enlistment of slaves.

Baltimore, July 7th.

The rebels in Harper's Ferry destroyed all the railroad property there. The telegraph and ticket offices are also burned, together with a large quantity of forage.

Washington, July 7th.

The naval steamer Keyport, reports that yesterday morning, when she left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburg, but it was not known whether it was any more than an artillery duel. The hospital at City Point has been cleared of sick and wounded.

Philadelphia, July 7th.

The *Bulletin's* special from Chambersburg the 7th, says a man just arrived from Greencastle, says McCausland's command (formerly Jenkins') fifteen hundred strong, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, with one battery, entered Hagerstown, and left at eleven o'clock, by the Frederick Pike, where the main body of rebels have gone. Small parties returned this morning, and made a requisition on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and \$20,000, which was paid under threats of burning the town.

Baltimore, July 7th.

There can be no longer any doubt that Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction.

The *American* has the following:

Frederick, Md., July 7th.

At 10 o'clock this morning the 8th Illinois cavalry made a reconnaissance to Middletown, five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. After a short fight our forces were repulsed, and fell back on Frederick, the enemy slowly pursuing.

Frederick, July 7th.

The enemy is now one mile from the town, on the Hagerstown pike. All the sick and Government stores have been removed.

Baltimore, July 7th—11 p. m.

Reliable reports from Loudon county, say there is no rebel force in that county, except Mosby's two or three hundred men, half of whom crossed the river and committed depredations at Point of Rocks, on Monday. Another attempt was made by them to cross on Tuesday, but was detected by our cavalry. They have fallen back, but guard the road leading to the river, to prevent loyal citizens from communicating with the Maryland shore.

Memphis, July 6th.

Gen. Washburne has issued the following: Whereas, The railroad trains from Memphis to Sanbury are frequently fired into by guerrillas; and whereas, many persons along the railroad encourage such audacious proceedings; it is ordered that forty of the most prominent and bitter secessionists, between Memphis and Lagrange, be arrested, and that twenty each day, be placed in the most conspicuous positions, one being placed on each side of the engines, and no train be allowed to leave Memphis without this secession guard until the aforesaid murderous business is desisted from.

Washington, July 7th.

The House in accordance with a Joint Resolution of Congress, has issued a Proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August, as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, and commending them to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray that, if consistent with his will, this rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

Baltimore, July 7th.

The following particulars were gathered at headquarters from information received there to-night: This p. m. the rebel advance made an effort to gain the bridge over the Monocacy. General Wallace with only a small portion of his force moved out to check them. Wallace forced his line about a mile eastward of the town, and shortly after 4 o'clock fighting commenced, and lasted more or less severely till 8 o'clock, when the rebels after being three times repulsed, retired, leaving us in possession of the ground. During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment. Citizens viewed the fight from the housetops and from the outskirts. General Wallace is confident of holding Frederick; he gives no estimate of his killed and wounded; reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward. There is every reason to believe that this movement of the enemy will result only in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

New York, July 8th.

Special from Harrisburg 7th: The following is the substance of a dispatch just received, signed by Gen. Couch and officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: The invading force either in Maryland or on the march for that State amounts to no less than 80,000. They say they have ascertained this fact from their own party and agents. The enemy's force consists of 15,000 Infantry, artillery and cavalry, chiefly the latter. They left Hagerstown this morning on the old National road in the direction of Boonsboro, en route for Frederick City, and they declared they marched just at daylight. A rumor prevails that a force of several thousand had encamped just south of Middleburg, between Greenastle and Hagerstown. We do not believe in the fact of any force levying contributions at Hagerstown. The rebels are believed to be partly Imboden's and partly the old force of Jenkins' which led Lee's advance into Pennsylvania last year before the battle of Gettysburg. We have trustworthy information that there are no rebels this side of Hagerstown.

A special to the Tribune, Monocacy, Md., 7th, says: Harper's Ferry is still held by the rebels, who have sharpshooters in the houses and behind fences, to prevent our men from coming down from the heights. The rebels last night set fire to the bridge again at Harper's Ferry, destroying fifty feet of the trestle work and wood work under the span, on the Virginia side. Gen. Wallace who has established his headquarters for the present here, sent Col. Clendenin with a force of cavalry and two guns to feel the enemy, with orders to proceed as far as Boonsboro. Clendenin met the enemy about a mile east of Middletown, and had a brisk skirmish. He found the enemy superior in numbers, but drew him toward Frederick, and there showed him battle. Meantime Wallace's reinforcements, under Col. Gilpin and Major Tellott, took a position three-fourths of a mile east of Frederick City, and were there attacked by the rebels. The battle opened about five in the afternoon, and continued with more or less severity 3 hours. Col. Gilpin's command dislodged and drove back the enemy three times. The artillery firing was continuous and the musketry brisk. The object of the fight was to hold the bridge across the Monocacy at Frederick Junction. This was very important, as reinforcements

are en route and will arrive to-night for Harper's Ferry. Gen. Wallace informs me he will hold Frederick.

New York, July 8th.

Capt. Custy, U. S. Navy, in a cutter with only sixteen men, ran ashore near Wilmington, on the 24th ult., and captured a carrier with a valuable mail. He took several prisoners and ran the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats on his return. He was gone three days. The Times' special says a number of Wilson's men come into our lines daily. Our loss will be cut down to one thousand.

It is understood that Feasenden will not contract the currency.

Baltimore, July 7th.

We are assured at Headquarters that everything is progressing well, and with the reinforcements now reaching the front, the rebels will soon find their expectations sadly disappointed. Wallace says the detachment of one hundred day men in the fight, behaved well.

New York, July 8th.

The World's Frederick special, says: The commissary stores of Hunter and Sigel were not burned as reported, but abandoned. The rebels learning this, sent a part of their force into Maryland as a blind, scattering them about so as to distract our attention, while they hurried those stores, which were large and valuable, off by Staunton and Winchester. Finishing this job they will concentrate in Maryland and do all the damage they can.

J. M. FOX.

H. J. FAUST.

FAUST'S STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., G. S. L. CITY.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Ruggies, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale. Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. (Jy8tf) **FAUST & FOX.**

STRAYED

FROM Camp Douglas, some two weeks since, two Mules; one gray, the other dark brown, manes of both roached, and tails clipped notewise. The gray is branded on left fore shoulder, either M8 or SM. No marks are recollected on the brown. They are probably both together, as they seldom separated. Any one returning said estrays to T. J. SISK, Wagon Master, at Camp Douglas, will be liberally rewarded. (Jy8-1w)

ALL A-BOARD!!

On and after July 4th the undersigned will run a regular line of Stages between

CAMP DOUGLAS AND SALT LAKE CITY.

Stages leave Salt Lake City at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and return, leave Camp Douglas at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, Fifty Cents Each Way.

(Jy8tf)

COOK & HURST, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

(Jy23tf)

JOSIAH TUFTS.

W. C. GOODRICH.

GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City, Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises. (Jy16m6) **W. C. GOODRICH & CO.**

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. (Jy24tf)

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

HAVING opened an office at the Government Corral, Rush Valley, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, at the Government Corral, Rush Valley, Utah Territory. (Jy24tf-p2m)

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ranshoff & Co., instead of Ranshoff Bros., as heretofore. **RANSHOFF BROS.** R. T. City, April 4th, 1864. (Jy24tf)

FOR SALE

Gunny Bags, Gunny Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Submarine Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON.

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Wells Wells, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, Six days.

Time to Atchison, Twelve days

(Jy8tf)

W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here and the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

(Jy23tf)

ELSWORTH & TUFTS,

Proprietors.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George H. Wicks deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred. **W. F. SANDERS.** Virginia City, July 4th, 1864. (Jy4w)

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Slade deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory. All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred. **GEO. B. PARKER.** Virginia City, Idaho Ter. (Jy20-3p8)

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Safest road to any of the above places.

HEWES & GIBSON. (Jy24p2m)

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

W. C. RALSTON. (Jy24p2m)

Notice.

Having been appointed by the Board of Directors, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to deliver upon the duties thereof, at my office, in San Francisco, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store. Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. (Jy24p2m) **PATRICK LYNCH.**

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE

CAPITAL STOCK (paid up in gold coin)

\$2,000,000

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING

TO

\$5,000,000.

Stockholders.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS, Wm. C. RALSTON, R. S. FRETZ, J. B. THOMAS, LOUIS McLANE, ASA T. LAWTON, Wm. E. BARRON, THOS. BELL, JOHN O. EARL, Wm. NORRIS, J. WHITNEY, JR., O. F. GIFFIN, A. J. FORD, HERMAN MICHAEL, FREDERICK BILLINGS, GEORGE H. HOWARD, H. F. TESCHMECHER, A. HAYWARD, MONIE MILLER, A. B. MCCREARY, R. M. JESSUP, SAMUEL KNIGHT, A. C. HENRY, J. C. WILMERDING, Wm. ALYDOR.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB KAMM.

D. O. MILLS, President.

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

Correspondents in New York.—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London.—BANK OF LONDON.

The undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 1st day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, R. Lister & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential relation of private business matters generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members: First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisalment by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisalment, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collateral other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS, J. B. THOMAS, LOUIS McLANE, THOMAS BELL, Wm. NORRIS, A. J. FORD, JOHN O. EARL, O. F. GIFFIN, HERMAN MICHAEL, JAMES WHITNEY, JR., W. C. RALSTON. (Jy24p2m)

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelley, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLEY & CO., N. Y. and Donohoe, Ralston & Co., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864, E. Kelley and J. A. Donohoe withdrawing from the partnership.

The business will be carried on in New York by Eugene Kelley, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLEY, (Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.)

JOSEPH A. DONOHOE, Wm. C. RALSTON, R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above partnership, without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street; and that on and after the 1st day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, ASA T. LAWTON, Wm. E. BARRON, THOMAS BELL, J. O. EARL, Wm. NORRIS, J. C. WILMERDING, and Wm. ALYDOR, of San Francisco, and Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and Wm. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation. **Wm. C. RALSTON.** (Jy24p2m)

THE REBEL GENERAL LONGSTREET.—This officer, one of the very bravest and most skillful and thoroughly schooled and experienced in the rebel army, has been the most unfortunate of any general on either side participating in so many battles. He was first driven to the right about by General McDowell at the first battle of Bull Run, and but for General Johnston and Joe Johnston his military career would then have ended. He figured as a secondary character in the bloody Peninsula campaign of 1862, and signally failed in his notable North Carolina expedition of the same year. He fought terribly but disastrously to his own troops at Antietam and Gettysburg; he did nothing very remarkable at Fredericksburg; his corps was cut to pieces by General Thomas at Chickamauga, and he was baffled and thoroughly beaten at all points by General Burnside at Knoxville. From his last repulse near the old battle ground of Chancellorsville, he is reported to have been borne off mortally wounded. At all events, he is a very remarkable example of a great soldier of many battles and many defeats, and without a single victory that can be called his own.

THE ALPHABET.—Speaking of type, it may not be out of place to mention that the number of letters in the alphabets of different languages, is as follows:

English, 26; French, 25; German, 26; Spanish, 24; Dutch, 26; Greek, 24; Latin, 25; Slavonic, 27; Arabic, 28; Persian, 31; Turkish, 33; Georgian, 36; Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Samaritan, each 29; Coptic, 32; Sanscrit, 50; Bengalee, 21; Burmese, 19.

Rev. Rowland Hill used to ride a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion, when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, he replied, "My physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

Some young men traveling among the White Mountains, recently, stopped at a farm house and called for milk. After drinking several basins full, the woman of the house brought them an enormous bowl full, remarking "One would think, gentlemen, you had never been weaned!"

Punch says it has been proposed to tax stays, but it was objected to on the ground that it would diminish consumption.

President Lincoln's thin appearance demonstrates that the Presidency is not a fat office.

The young lady who took the gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap27

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,
Formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.
HAVING opened an office at the Government Corral, Rush Valley, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, at the Government Corral, Rush Valley, Utah Territory.

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Charles Fraz and Abraham Gutz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOFF & Co., instead of RANSOFF Bros., as heretofore.
S. L. City, April 24, 1884.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

ANDER GILBERT, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. CYRUS P. GILBERT, Salt Lake City.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES.

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOFF & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!!

STAPLES

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

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etc., etc., etc.,

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by J. H. BROWN, at the "Daily Union Vedette" Press, No. 112 N. 2nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

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ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front Street,
San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSELY'S INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
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Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines:
A. L. BOYLL & Co., Proprietors,
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For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!
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